

## The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

## EDUCATION AND SLAVERY.

In a recent communication to The Times-Dispatch from Mr. S. V. Watkins, of Leesburg, on the subject of negro education, this statement was made: "There can be no difference of opinion among men now living who had opportunities for observation that the negro during the days of slavery did absolutely without education become honest, industrious and respectable."

That is misleading. It is true that the negro during the days of slavery was not, as a rule, instructed in books, but he was not without education. The negro slave was well educated, and in some respects better educated than the average negro of to-day. He received instruction first of all in obedience. He was taught to respect the authorities, to have reverence for law and order.

No people were ever taught this lesson more thoroughly than the southern slaves, and that was why they were so amiable, and so tractable, and in many respects so lovable.

But that was not all. They were taught good manners and good morals; they were taught to be polite and respectful; they were taught to keep their hands from picking and stealing; they were taught that a lie was abomination, and they were punished for all infractions of these rules.

Nor was that all. The negro had excellent instruction in manual training and in nature's studies. He was taught to be a good workman, whether in the corn and cotton fields or in the shops. The negro farm hand was a model farm hand, and negro carpenters and shoemakers and blacksmiths were as good as the best. The women were taught to spin and weave and sew, to cook and wash and iron. They were taught to be good housekeepers, to be neat and genteel in all their habits.

In the light of these facts it will not do to say that the negro slaves were not educated. They received a splendid education, and it was by reason of this education that they became, as Mr. Watkins says, honest, industrious and respectable. Nor would they have been less so if they had been taught letters. It is not the instruction which the negro receives at school nowadays that hurts him as some seem to think, but it is the lack of such instruction as he received when he was a slave. If the negro children of this generation were as well educated in manners and morals as were the children of slave days, the learning which they get from books would certainly not hurt them. The defect in our public school system is the lack of moral training. We do not say this in any spirit of harsh criticism, for it is difficult to see how the system in this respect could well be improved. The public schools cannot take the place of the home in this respect. Manners and morals must be taught at home or they will not be easily acquired at school, whether the pupil be white or black. In the days of slavery the negro children received their instruction at home in part from their own mothers, in part from mammy, the good angel of the back yard, and in greater part from their mistress. Every plantation and every farm and every house had its school and splendid instruction was given. It is the grossest error to say that the negro slave was not educated.

## GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned Wednesday after a very exciting session. It had "live" topics to deal with. There were investigations a plenty. One related to the charge that lobbyists infested the capital; another had to do with the convict lease system, and a third grew out of the flogging of a young girl convict, named Mamie de Crist.

Mamie was a saleswoman employed in an Atlanta store. She had a mania for dress and diamonds and stole jewelry to the value of several thousands of dollars, and was sentenced to the penitentiary therefor, and had become known as "the diamond queen." She was sent to a convict farm near Milledgeville, and was there detailed as a servant in the house of Warden Alagood. The warden alleges that Mamie was impertinent to his wife, and for this offense he punished her—gave her twenty licks with a heavy leather strap; that on a Sunday, too! Next day, and for sometime thereafter, he put her to work, hoeing corn along with a lot of robust negro women whose training was that of field hands. But Mamie insists that the warden had beat about the cause of the trouble, and that

she was punished because she had resisted his advances. By many this story is seriously doubted, but Alagood is censured for punishing her as he did, and will lose his place. The physician who stood by and saw the lashes administered is also suffering from the public displeasure.

The charge that lobbyists were crowding the capital and were using their efforts to influence legislation—on the child labor bill and the convict lease bill among others—led to an investigation. Nothing was proved—nothing of consequence. And yet we dare say there are such persons as lobbyists in Georgia, though they may call themselves by a more euphemistic name.

The truth is that these astute gentlemen have many methods besides bribery of influencing votes. Some members who could not be approached with offers of money, possibly would succumb to means appealing to their social instincts and political aspirations. But however that may be, the Georgia investigation has been without immediate effect. Possibly it may serve as a warning that the public eye is on the lobbying business.

The subject of convict labor was another thing that vexed the Georgia Legislature very much. How to dispose of the penitentiary convicts to the best advantage was a problem to be solved. At present most of these prisoners are hired out to various contractors to work on farms, in saw mills, etc.

A compromise bill was passed, which allows counties to take their prisoners who are sentenced for five years or less and work them along with misdemeanants upon the public roads free of cost, except that such counties as avail themselves of this privilege must surrender their share of State school funds derived from the hires of convicts.

It is doubtful if very many counties will avail themselves of the provisions of this law. At any rate we understand that all prisoners whose terms exceed five years are to be leased out as formerly, and some of the newspapers urge that they be put up to the highest bidders in gangs of fifty each.

## THE MANN LAW.

Mr. F. T. Saunders, of Farmville, is making war on the Mann law on the ground that it is "class legislation, pure and simple, as under it the people in the cities are allowed the privilege of voting on the liquor question, while in the counties and in towns numbering less than five hundred inhabitants the people are not allowed to vote."

That is the defect of the Mann law, and the defect which this paper pointed out time and again while the bill was under discussion in the General Assembly. It is one thing to cast a vote on a public question; it is another thing to sign a petition. The way to get at public sentiment on any public question is to have an election and to let the voters cast their ballots in secret. A petition is no fair test of sentiment. Many temperance men conscientiously believe that if liquor is to be sold at all it is better to legalize the traffic, rather than have it sold in defiance of law. Therefore, when it comes to the test they cast their ballot against prohibition. But it is a different thing to ask such men to sign a petition to open a saloon, when the petition is to be made a matter of public record. Indeed, one denomination makes it an immorality for a member to sign such a petition, but not, as we understand the rule, to vote against prohibition.

The Mann law was designed to break up the country saloon, and it has done its work well. But its method of testing public sentiment is a failure.

## THE WAGE SCALE.

The argument of protectionists that a tariff is necessary in order to keep up the wage of the American workman has long since fallen into disrepute with all men who know the conditions. It has been abundantly proven that American manufacturers can pay American wages, and yet sell their product abroad in competition with the product of foreign factories. The reason for this is that the American workman is more skillful than the foreign workman, and can turn out more money and better work in a given time. The American workman may not be better by birth than the foreign workman, but he is better by education. He has been trained in a different school; he has been trained to use his head as well as his hand and to make his output in a given time as great as possible. So long as he makes that his rule of conduct he will continue to make himself more valuable, and as he becomes more valuable his wage will necessarily increase. But if he adopts the foreign method; if he tries to restrain himself rather than to exert himself; if he hedges himself about by hard and fast rules, refusing, no matter what his abilities may be, to turn out more than a certain amount of work in a given time, he will inevitably lapse back into the condition of the foreign workman, and will have practically no advantage over him.

It must never be forgotten that labor is in a sense a commodity, and that there is a market price for it, and, moreover, that the market price will be determined largely by the amount of work that the workman turns out in a given time. Artificial means may be resorted to temporarily to put up the price of labor, and as we have in a series of articles tried to point out, public sentiment plays an important part in the wage question. But the natural laws of trade must after all govern, and under these laws the most valuable thing must command the highest price.

Complaint is often made that one man who does only a few hours' work a day receives an enormous salary, while another man who does hard labor for ten and twelve hours a day receives a small wage. Many people seem to think that this is because of favoritism, and sometimes, particularly in the political world, that is true. But there is in business little of favoritism. Generally speaking, if a man in the business world receives a salary of \$10,000 a year or \$50,000 a year, you may count upon it that it is because his services are worth that much to his employers.

Some time ago a citizen of Virginia was employed in an institution which paid him several thousand dollars a year for

his services. He had become almost invaluable to the institution with which he was connected, and the management felt that he was worth to the institution every dollar that he received. But by and by he received an offer from another institution carrying with it a considerable increase in salary, and he accepted the offer. It is nonsense to say that this second offer came as a matter of favoritism. The offer was made because this institution felt that the services of the man were worth as much as it offered to pay. He has a knowledge and a skill that are valuable, and the commands a salary commensurate with his worth.

The case is much the same in all departments of life. The man who can render a first class service will undoubtedly get first class pay; the man who gives a poor service will get poor pay.

The Wall Street Journal says that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company in its emergency applied to Wall Street for a loan of six million dollars, and was made to pay six per cent. interest, and in addition a commission of ten per cent. In other words for the use of six millions dollars for one year the company was made to pay \$960,000.

We cannot believe this story. It is too bad to be true.

But if it is true it is a disgrace to the banks of New York. If the banks were not satisfied with the loan it was their right to refuse it. But to take the loan and extort sixteen per cent. was sheer robbery. As the Wall Street Journal says the banks owe it to themselves and the public to make an explanation.

The final scene of a session of the two houses of the Virginia General Assembly are bad enough, but Georgia goes one better. On Wednesday in the Georgia Senate after a variety of hymns and songs had been sung, Mr. Mulhern, of Richmond county, "got into the aisle and did an Irish jig with all the agility of a man of twenty-five, and was soon joined by Mr. Carrington and Mr. Lane, and there was a 'hot time in the old town.'"

Oh, grave and reverend Senators.

A man in Portsmouth is reported to be dying from blood-poison caused by the bite of a mosquito.

The mosquito is not only a nuisance, but a danger, and if possible he must be made to go. To this end many scientific men are working, and a relentless war is to be waged upon him and all his tribe. If he is the carrier and transmitter of the diseases that he is said to be, millions of money might well be spent to exterminate him.

The New York Tribune, which is usually well informed as to such matters, publishes a special from Oyster Bay to the effect that the President will call an extra session of Congress in October, instead of in November, and that the necessity for remedial financial legislation is the reason for advancing the date. It is likewise stated that the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee will put forth no currency bill until they have had a full and free consultation with the Democrats of the committee.

Mount Vesuvius is erupting again and frightening the people around and about it. But the Neapolitan hotel-keepers are not disturbed or distressed; they like it, for it means that thousands of strangers will flock to Naples in order to see the spectacle of a mountain spouting smoke and flames, while molten lava issues from its sides.

P. M. Arthur, late chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, left a fortune of \$150,000. For many years his salary was \$5,000 per annum, and he was prudent and economical, and invested his savings in Cleveland, O., real estate. What is more, he led a useful and honorable life and bequeathed a good name to his children.

The Boston Globe says: "The fact that General Mills was the jailer of Jeff. Davis has apparently been overlooked by those who have talked of him as a possible candidate for President."

We are remembering it down in these parts, and not forgetting just what kind of a jailer he was.

General Young has put the blame on his tailor for his appearance in the toggery of a lieutenant-general an hour before schedule time. Pity there was no Eve convenient to shoulder the responsibility.

Secretary Shaw says he is not worried over the decline in stocks, and thus we know that he did not monkey with Chemical.

The Kaiser's daughter is learning to cook, by which it is to be inferred that Mrs. Kaiser has been having some trouble with the hired queen of the kitchen.

Once more and for the thirteen hundredth time we are informed that Atlanta is to abandon the "car shed" and have an up-to-date union depot.

By a vote of 9 to 6 in the City Council Roanoke has deprived the town cow of the privileges of the town, and the town seems to be more pestered about it than the cow.

There are thousands of "Crawfords" in America. It is strange that the Paris woman swindler could not find the two she needed in court.

The vote cast in the recent primary election in Mississippi was larger than any cast in any State or Presidential election in that State since 1888.

This little trouble in Wall Street has had a depressing effect on the racing events at Northern courses.

Speaking about reciprocity, what is England going to give us in exchange for Bourke Cockran?

The Virginia parsons are reporting some improvement in the marrying business.

The time to joke the man who has been on 'change, to his hurt, is not now.

Mother Jones and her army might butt into the next naval sham battle.

## Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Farmville Herald leaves this question unanswered: The more improved machinery introduced into our farming operations, the scarcer farm hands are. What's wrong with this class of workers? Are they mad because "handers" is heret and how do they live without work?

Discussing the opposition to the vice laws and primary business, the Newport News Press says: If they do not want the vice laws to stand the State Committee undoubtedly will amend the rules that secret ballots may be used by voters to express their sentiments in a private manner. In that event it will be necessary for those who desire to see reform in police regulations to reduce their vigilance to prevent the manipulation of ballot boxes and ballots. After a few politicians are convicted and serve a year in jail for violation of the Barksdale law, the determination of our people to have fair elections, primaries and nominating conventions will be recognized and respected.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: Another Norfolk visitor would like to elect a president of the University of Virginia on the 15th. We trust that the Board of Visitors will arrive with a measurable reach of its own mind this time.

Says the Newport News Times-Herald: The Board of Visitors to the University is to meet next week to elect a president. This time they will probably not let the faculty know about the man in advance.

The Petersburg Index-Appel asks: Why criticize President Roosevelt for not writing to General Miles in terms of compliment and praise when he did not think they were deserved? Would the critics of the President of the United States have him pay the role of hypocrite and deliberately lie?

## A Few Foreign Facts.

German press criticisms of the German Emperor's attentions to Cornelia Vanderbilt are bad enough, but she has a passion for watching and encouraging mechanical progress, and she is a member of the industrial family of the Vanderbilt family for his inventions.

All England is wondering if George Wyndham will accept a baronetcy, as it seems certain that such an honor will be conferred on him. Mr. Wyndham descends from two lines of earls, and a title would not, therefore, be a novelty in his family. The impression is generally held that George Wyndham will place the prefix of "Sir" before his name.

Victoria, Australia, is one of the colonies which have not followed the lead of the motherland in refusing to allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. But a man in the colony cannot marry his deceased wife's niece, such a marriage having lately been dissolved as illegal. This does not mean, however, that the law allowing the marriage of deceased wives' widows is passed, nothing was said about the niece.

Queen Maria Christina of Spain, ex-regent of that kingdom, has just celebrated her forty-fifth year. She is a Stuart as well as a Hapsburg, and is descended from King George II. of England as well as from King George III. of England.

Mr. Frederick Treves, the English surgeon, who has just retired, established a record of performing 1,000 consecutive operations for appendicitis without a death.

Admiral and Mrs. George Dorey are at Salem, Mass., and will be there last week and will remain until early in September.

Colonel Myron T. Herrick, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has given a library to his native town of Wellington, O., in memory of his parents, Timothy R. and Mary H. Herrick.

Mrs. Sarah Hall Doremus was one hundred years old yesterday and the day has duly celebrated. Her home is in Parsippany, N. J., where she lives with her son, Mrs. Doremus is hale and hearty despite her age.

Mrs. Stanford, just before she left for her trip around the world, gathered together nearly all of her family valuables and packed them in a trunk. She was known of Mosby's rangers, will address the old soldiers.

Rev. George R. Stewart, of Tennessee, will preach the remaining days of the camp.

The meeting is yearly attended by thousands of people from all sections of Northern Virginia, and is frequented by many who live in tents with their families during the meeting.

GIRL VICTIM OF KEROSENE

Burned to Death While Trying to Keep Up a Fire for Her Mother.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BODYTON, VA., August 15.—A little seven-year-old daughter of Charles Smiley, living near North View, in Mecklenburg county, was burned to death a few days ago. Mrs. Smiley was preparing and being warm went in an adjoining room from the one in which she was cooking, leaving her little girl to keep the fire in the stove. The fire went out and the child undertook to relight it with kerosene oil, and in pouring the oil in the cooking stove, the can of oil exploded, setting fire to the little girl's clothing. Every article of her clothing was burned from her body and death released her from her sufferings.

GOT TO HAVE SOMETHING

People Preparing to Make Their Own Stuff to Drink.

Agents of the revenue service report a fifty per cent. increase in the number of applications for registration as distillers the applicants representing nearly all the counties in the State. Most of these are for persons who desire to make apple or peach brandy, but mostly for apple brandy. The Mann bill has brought about a small reduction in the number of saloons in rural sections, the people are preparing to make their own apple brandy in many cases. Saloons in the city have slightly increased in number.

To Perform Operation.

Mr. R. L. Jennings, of No. 2201 Marshall Street, was taken to the Virginia Hospital yesterday afternoon to be operated upon for appendicitis. He will be attended by Drs. Gay and Hugh Taylor.

NEWS COMES AS GREAT SURPRISE

Young Richmond Couple Married Thursday in Atlantic City.

To the great surprise of the friends and relatives of both, Miss Gay Hancock and Mr. Percy L. Weisiger, of this city, were married Thursday in Atlantic City, N. J. Not even the parents of the young lady were aware of her intentions when she left here about a week ago.

Mr. Weisiger left Richmond some time ago to accept employment in Philadelphia. Last Sunday the young lady, accompanied by her sister, left for Atlantic City by special train. They were met by Mr. Weisiger, the license was obtained at once, and the wedding followed.

The bride is the attractive young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hancock, of No. 323 West Main Street. The couple will reside in Philadelphia.

## COL. A. J. ROGERS' NEW BOOK, THE PASSING OF DEATH, SATAN AND HELL.

Can Now Be Had at THE BELL BOOK & STARY CO., 914 E. Main Street, HUNTER & CO., 629 E. Broad Street, And at other Book Sellers and News Stands, or by application to the Author.

## RAILROADS AND RAILROAD MEN

T. R. Thompson, Commercial Agent of Seaboard—Sunday Excursions Popular

The freight traffic department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway announces the appointment of Mr. T. R. Thompson as commercial agent of the Seaboard, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., effective August 1, 1903. Mr. Thompson will report to Assistant General Freight Agent R. L. Cheatham.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway will carry down a large crowd on its two Sunday outing trains to-morrow morning to Buckroe, Old Point, Ocean View and Virginia Beach. The first train, leaving at 8:30 A. M., and embracing the elegant new coaches, will carry a large proportion of the crowd. As the season nears its close the patronage of these outings increases, rather than diminishes. More than a thousand tickets were sold for the two trains last Sunday.

The Norfolk and Western is selling many tickets and answering many inquiries as to their three-days' mountain excursion trip to Lynchburg, Bedford City, Montvale, Blue Ridge and Roanoke, leaving this city at 12:30 next Tuesday. The party will leave Roanoke returning at 12:30 on Friday, arriving in this city in the evening.

The Tully train will run as usual Sunday morning over the Norfolk and Western to Norfolk, Virginia Beach and other resorts. Many will go down on this fast train.

The Southern Beach Park excursions are doing a larger business now than earlier in the season. On the whole, the season's business will average up well.

People are still going to the mountains in large numbers, both by the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. The mountains are expected to be the best month of the summer with the mountain resorts.

## LOUDOUN CAMP-MEETING

Many People Attend, and Some Live in Tents.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LEESBURG, VA., August 14.—The Loudoun camp meeting began its eleventh annual encampment in Benton's woods on the border of Fauquier and Loudoun counties, this (Friday) morning, August 14th, closing Monday, August 25th. This is the largest camp meeting of the Baltimore Conference, and the Methodist Church, South, in Virginia, and is conducted by the Washington District, Rev. J. W. Duff, presiding elder. Dr. J. Watts, of the Washington District, will preach on August 15th and 16th. August 15th is old soldiers' day, and Rev. J. W. Duff, one of the best known of Mosby's rangers, will address the old soldiers.

Rev. George R. Stewart, of Tennessee, will preach the remaining days of the camp.

The meeting is yearly attended by thousands of people from all sections of Northern Virginia, and is frequented by many who live in tents with their families during the meeting.

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## VOTE UNDER WATTS LAW

Election to Be Held in Raleigh on Dispensary Question.

## VETERANS' ENCAMPMENT

Great Gathering of Old Soldiers for Two Days During the Fair—Preparations for Masonic Fair.

Legislature Criticized.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., August 14.—The Raleigh Board of Aldermen to-night called an election for September 5th on the question of dispensary, or open saloons, and also on distilleries. It will be held under the Watts law.

General J. S. Carr and Chief of Staff H. A. London, of the North Carolina Confederate Veterans, in conference with the State Fair authorities, decided to-day to issue at once a general order for a grand encampment of veterans here on Wednesday and Thursday of fair week.

MASONIC FAIR.

Colonel Noble F. Martin, who is to manage the great Masonic Fair to be held here during October for the benefit of the Grand Lodge Masonic Temple, arrived to-day, and will take up the work immediately. The fair is to be held in Washington Square. A mammoth tent will be raised in the center, in which the fair booths will be erected. The whole square will be used. Colonel Martin is from Ohio, N. Y. and had a highly successful Masonic fair at Wilmington a few years ago.

The North Carolina State Farmers' Alliance at Hillsboro adopted resolutions condemning the last Legislature for not providing for an agricultural building at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and for requiring the State Agricultural Department to provide money for finishing all buildings in course of construction at the college before they undertake to erect an agricultural building there. The Legislature, it will be remembered, failed to pass a bill providing for a \$50,000 agricultural building.

WANT MONOPOLY SUPPRESSED.

Governor Aycock to-day received from the recording secretary of the North Carolina State Farmers' Alliance a letter transmitting a resolution adopted at the meeting in Hillsboro, calling on Governor Aycock to co-operate with the Governors of South Carolina and Virginia in endeavoring to induce President Roosevelt to enforce any law in existence for the suppression of monopoly in the purchase of tobacco. Governor Aycock has returned from Hillsboro, where he attended the Fort Fisher reunion, which he pronounced a highly successful and enjoyable affair.

The Hill Directory Company, of Richmond, has just gotten out an unusually complete directory of the city of Raleigh.

REWARD FOR HARRIS.

Governor Aycock this morning offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the negro convict who escaped from the penitentiary last Friday, and returned to Mecklenburg county and created such a scare by his outlawry. His sentence is thirty years, and he has only served a few months.

The Standard Turpentine Company, of Raleigh, was chartered to-day, with \$100,000 capital, to erect turpentine plants, manufacture, refine and deal in turpentine, creosote, tar, etc. Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New York; Judge T. W. Womack and John W. Thompson are the incorporators.

The Foreman-Lentz Mercantile Company, of China Grove, Harris a county, was chartered with \$50,000 capital. H. C. Lentz and W. R. Foreman are the principal incorporators.

LORE ON LYNCHING

Delaware's Chief Justice Discusses the Subject at Chataqua.

(By Associated Press.)

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 14.—The discussion of mob law and lynching was continued here to-day by Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware. His subject was "The relation of mob law to the manifestation of the mob spirit."

He said in part: "The effect, therefore, of mob rule may be summarized as follows: "1. It brutalizes the individual man. "2. It destroys free government. "3. It creates a reign of terror. "4. The amplification of these three lines opens an almost boundless field of thought which may not be compassed in the time allotted for this address.

"With this cursory statement of the origin and effect of mob rule, we turn to the more important inquiry, namely: What is the remedy? What is the cure for the mobs?"

"Most emphatically we say the remedy is not in